

Fig. 2

09769960-012501

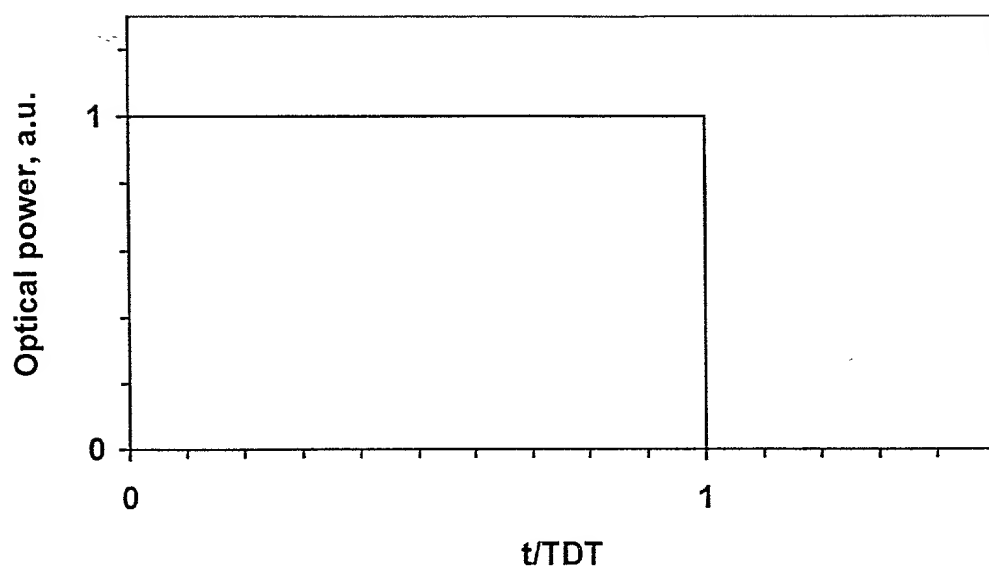


Fig. 3a

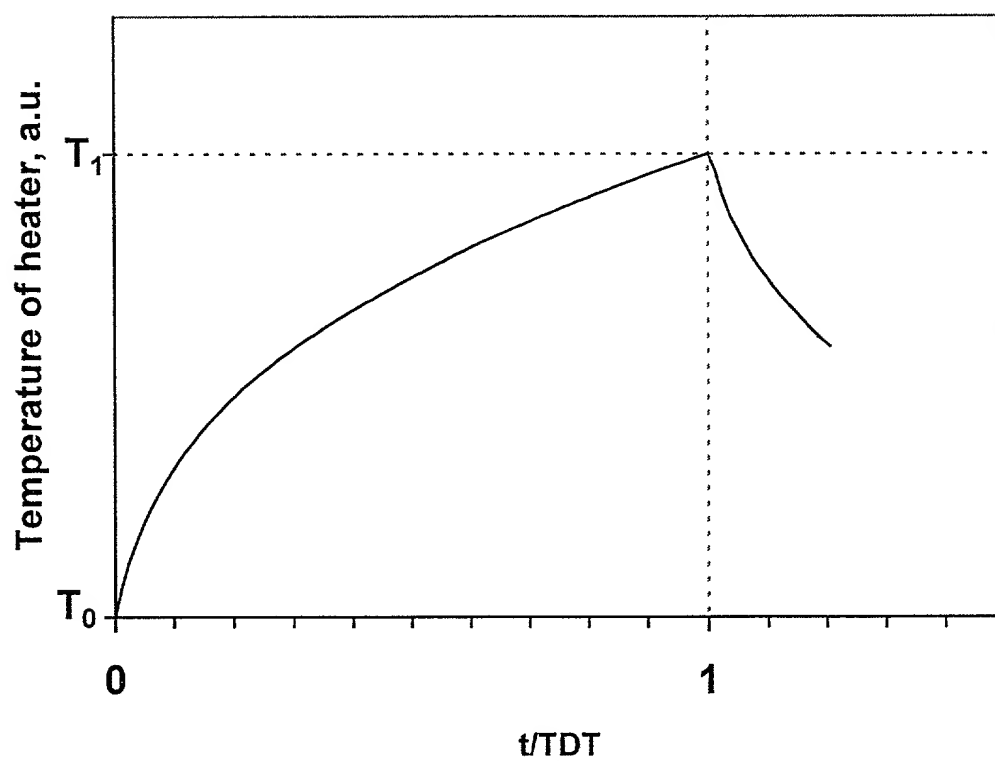


Fig. 3b

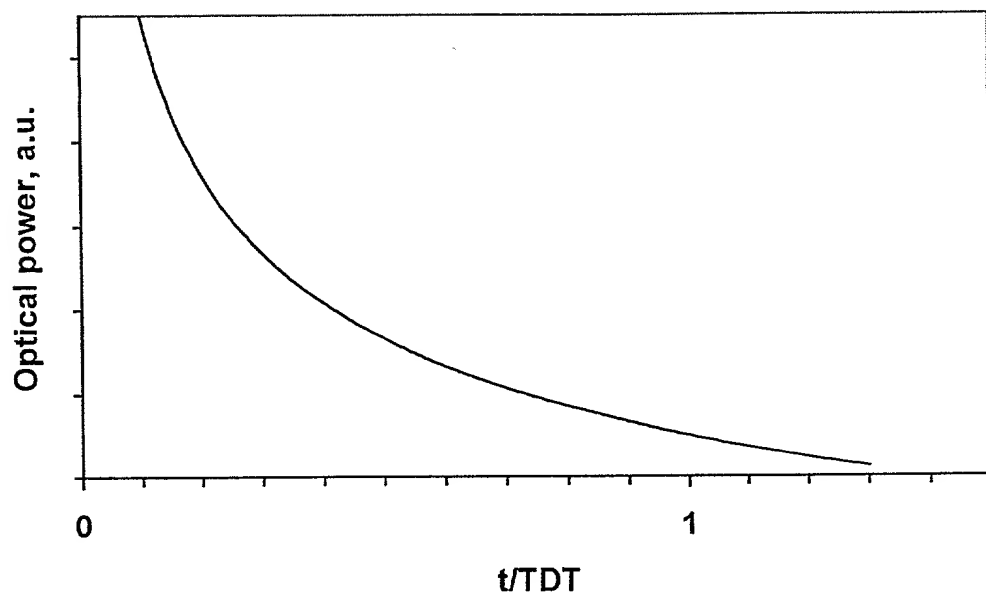


Fig. 3c

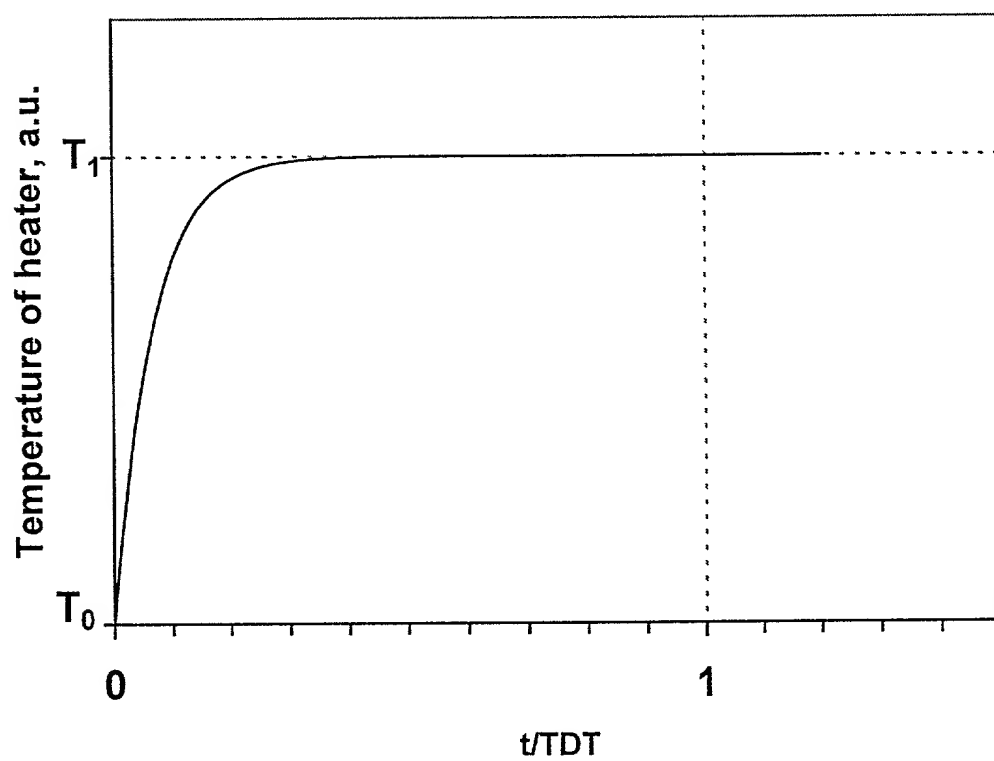
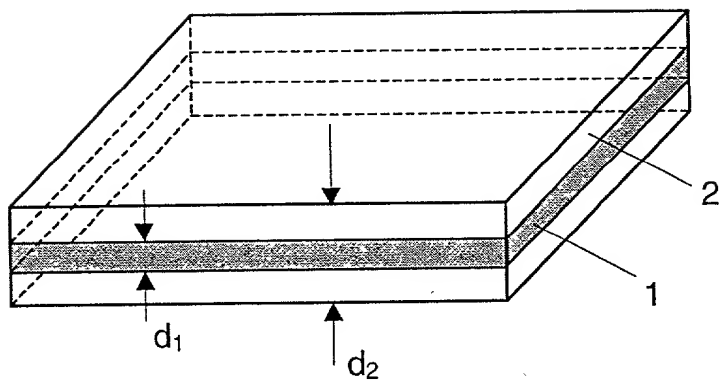
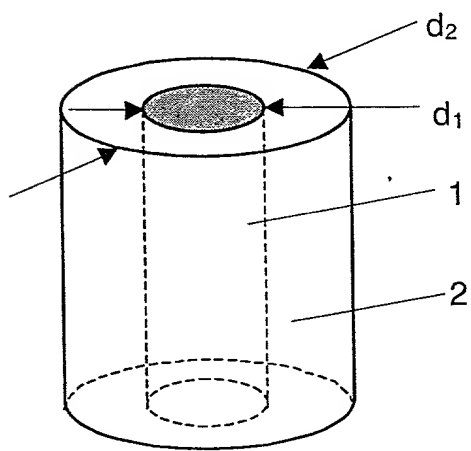


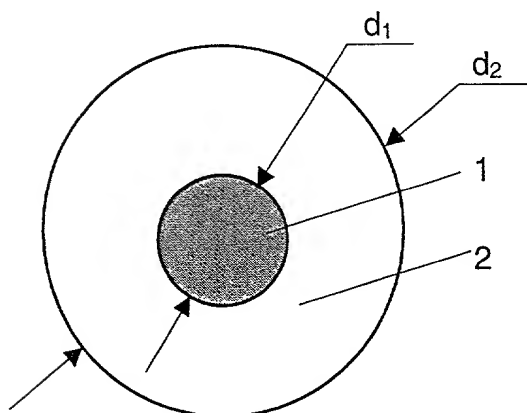
Fig. 3d



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 4:

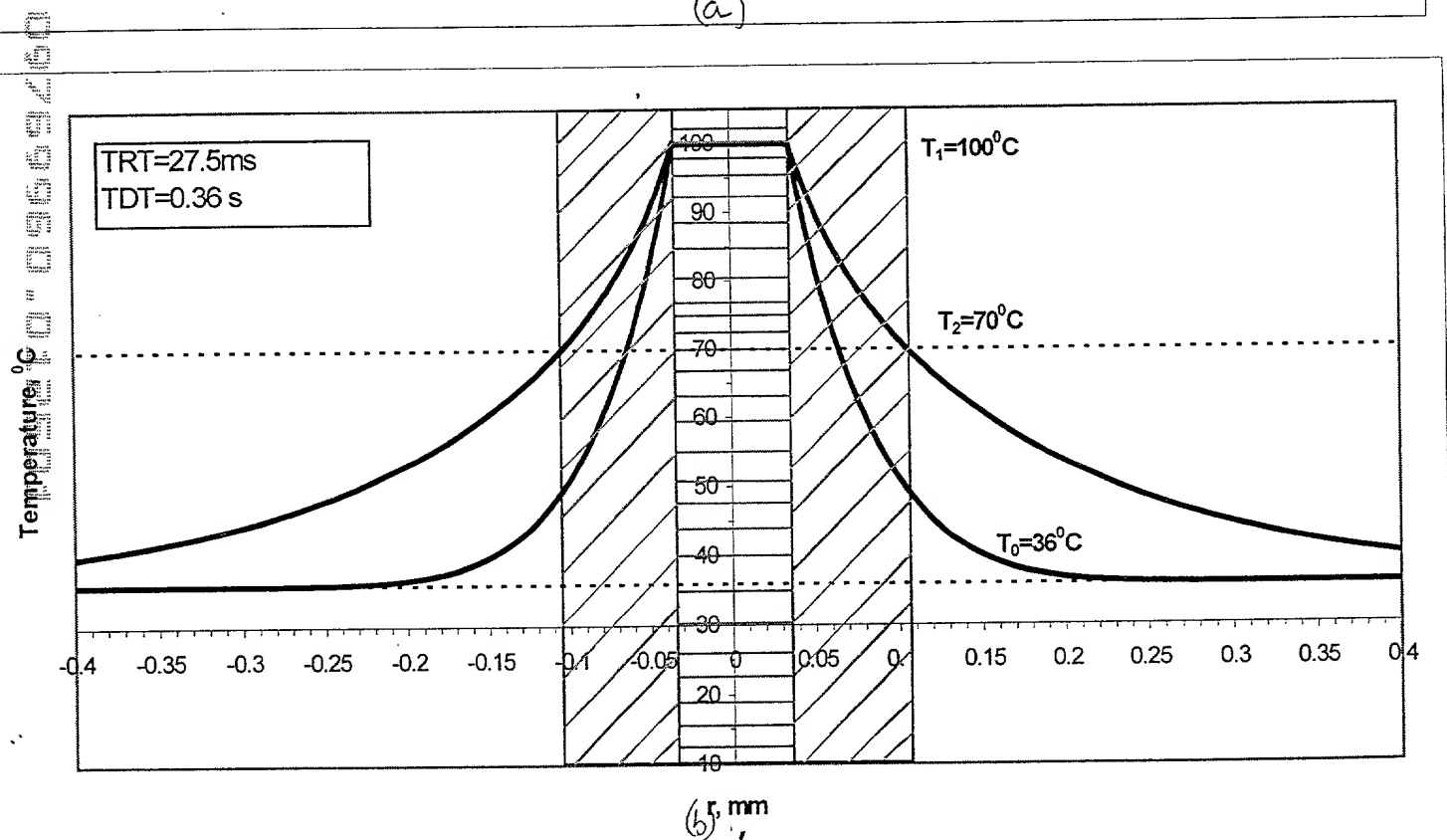
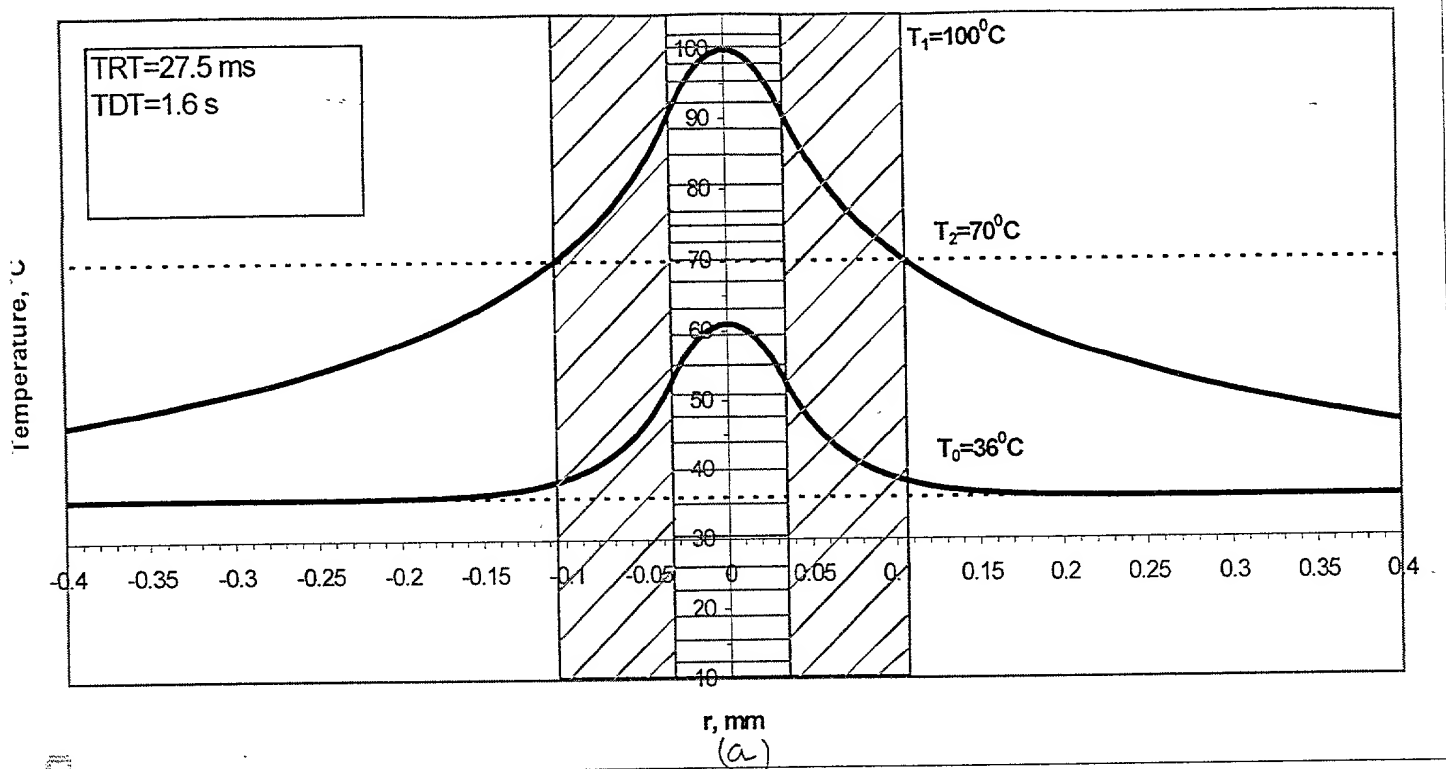
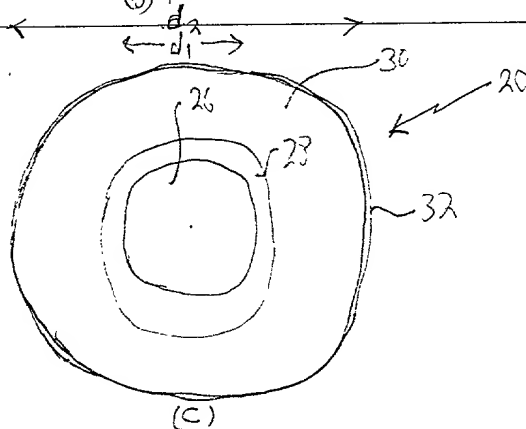


Fig. 5



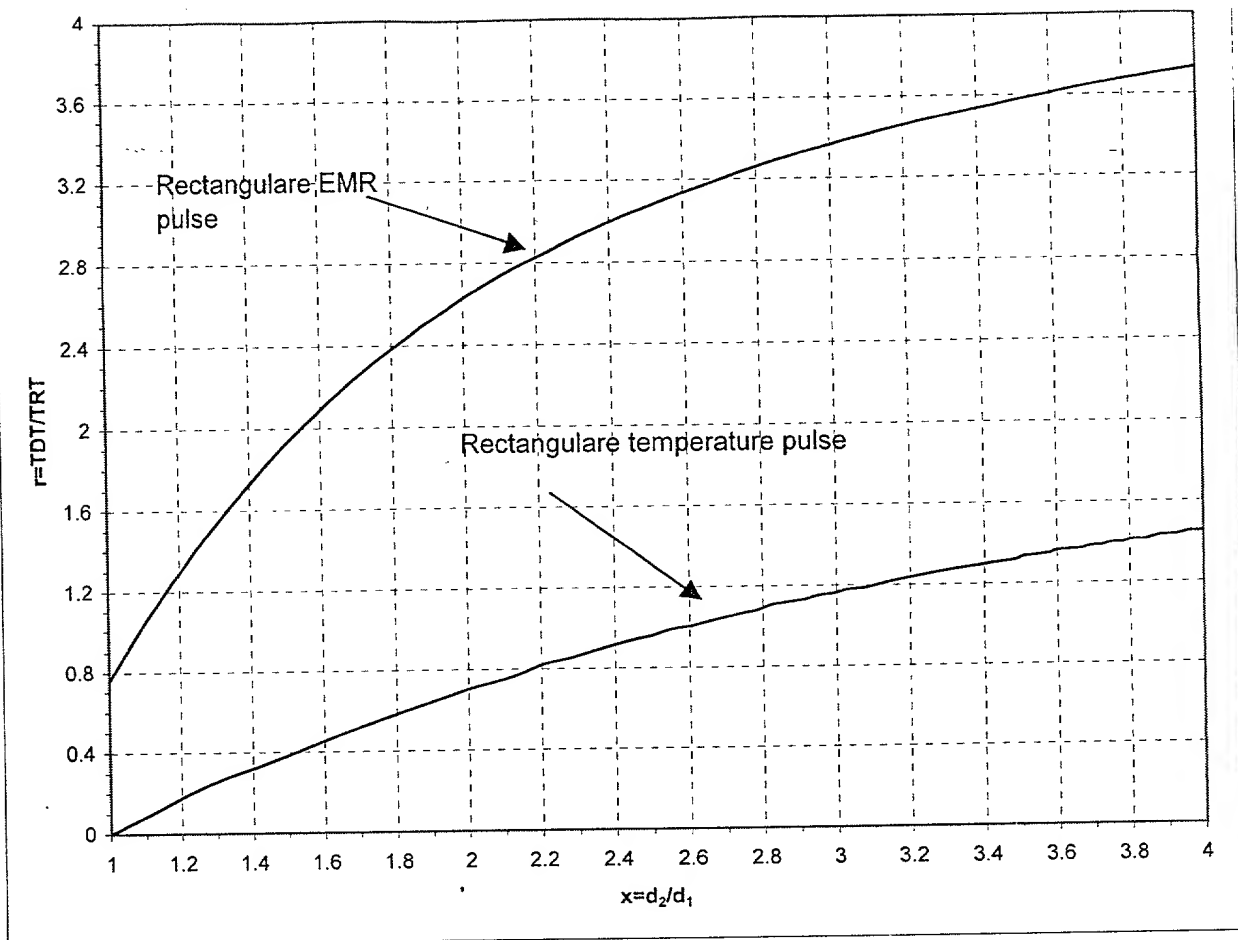


Fig. 5a.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the relationship between the ratio of detector diameter to target diameter ($x = d_2/d_1$) on the x-axis and the ratio of detector temperature to target temperature ($T = T_{DI}/T_{RT}$) on the y-axis. The x-axis ranges from 1 to 4 with increments of 0.2. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 120 with increments of 10. Two curves are plotted: a smooth curve labeled 'Rectangular EMR pulse' and a stepped curve labeled 'Rectangular temperature pulse'. The EMR pulse curve starts at approximately (1, 3) and rises to approximately (4, 115). The temperature pulse curve starts at (1, 0) and rises to approximately (4, 28).

Fig. 6b.

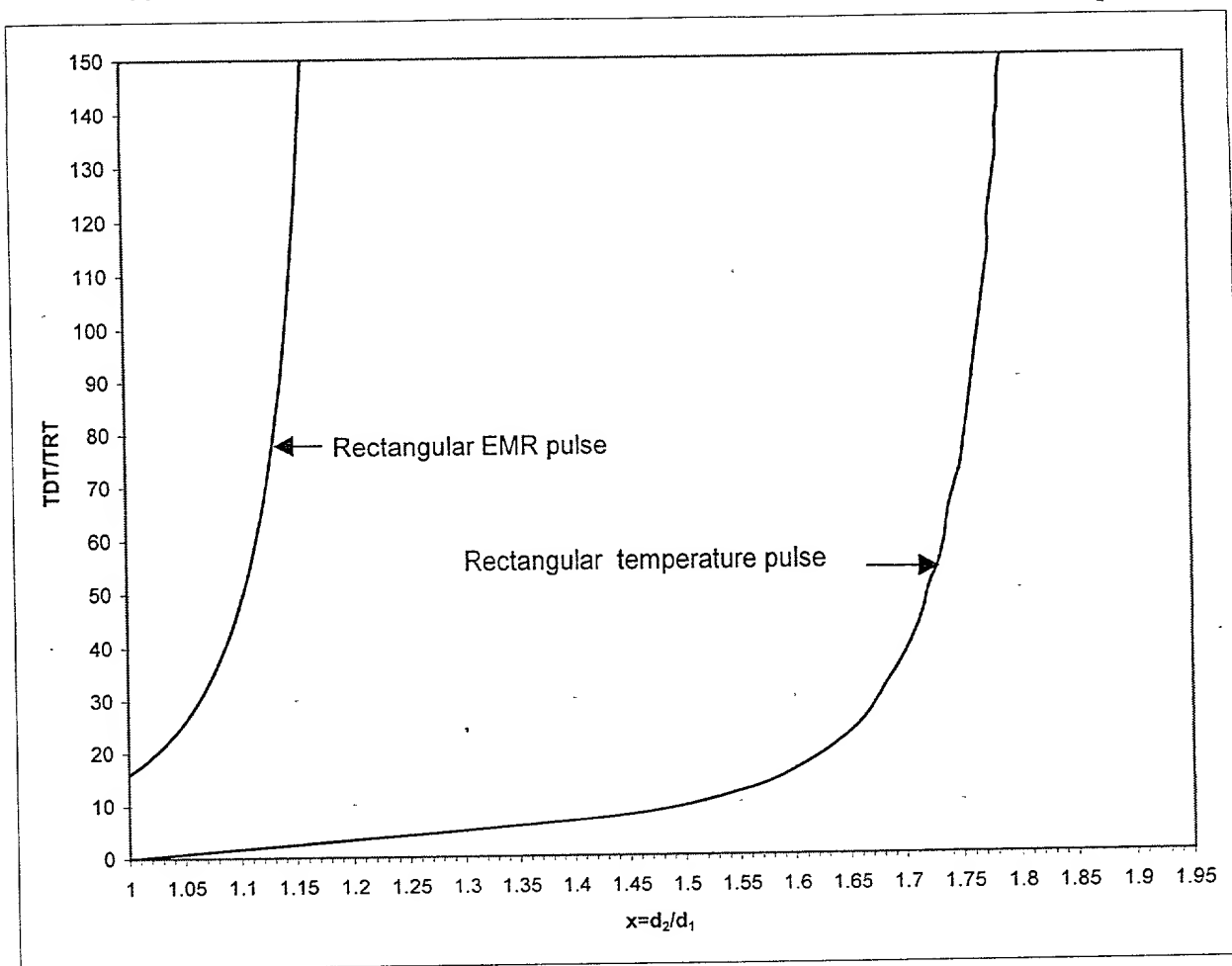


Fig. 6c.

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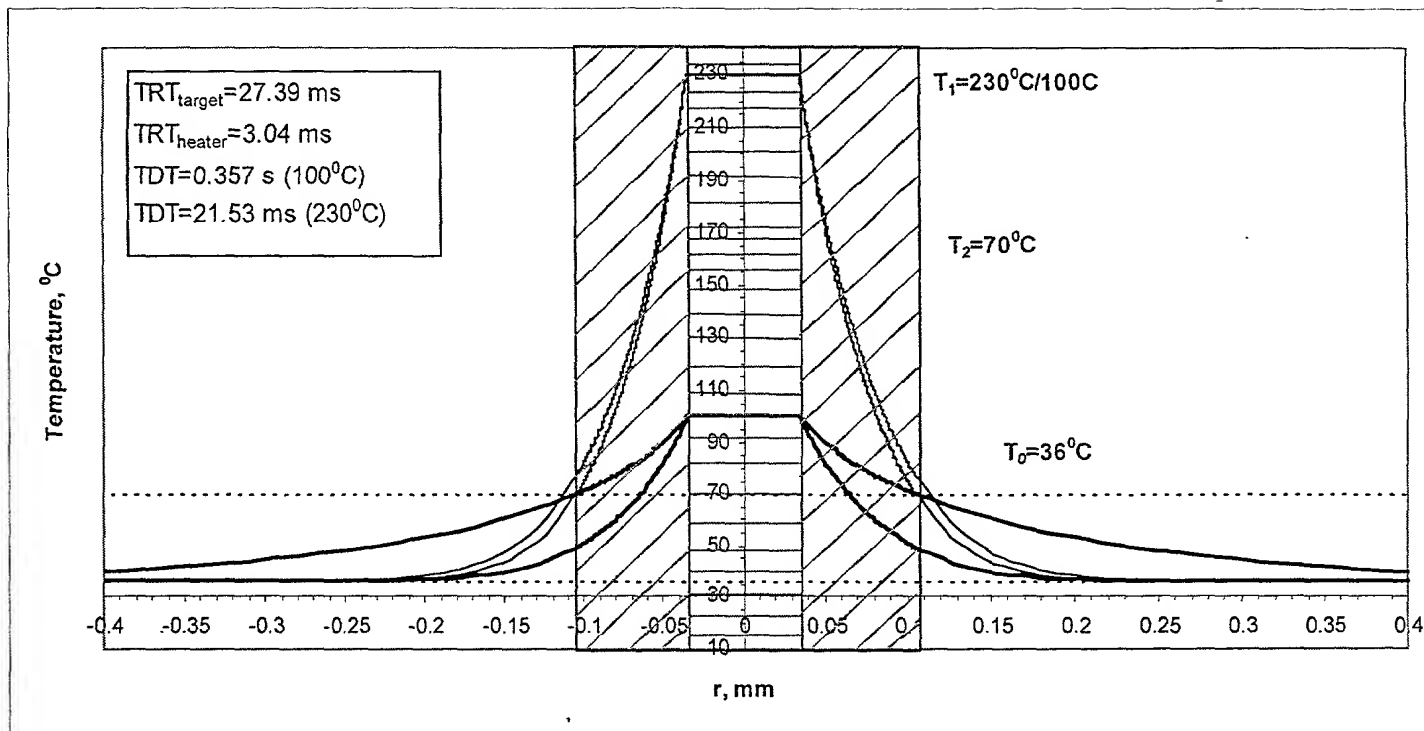


Fig. 8

Temperature profile

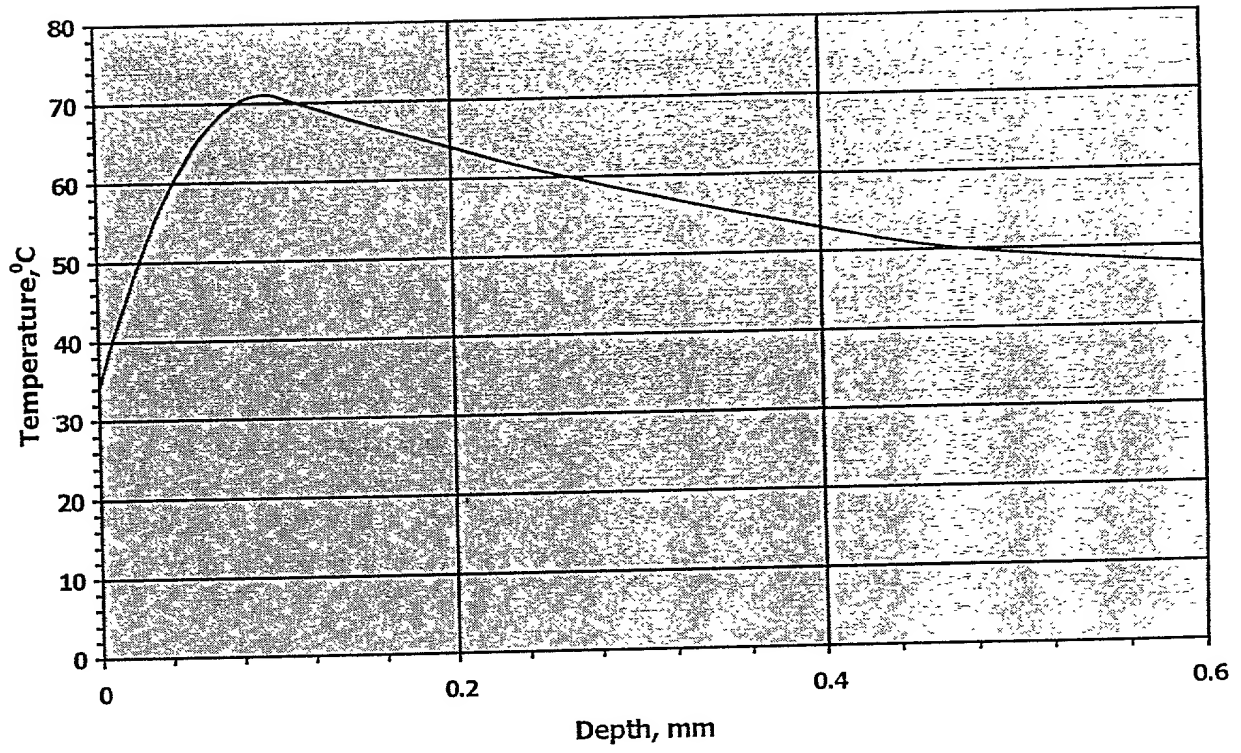
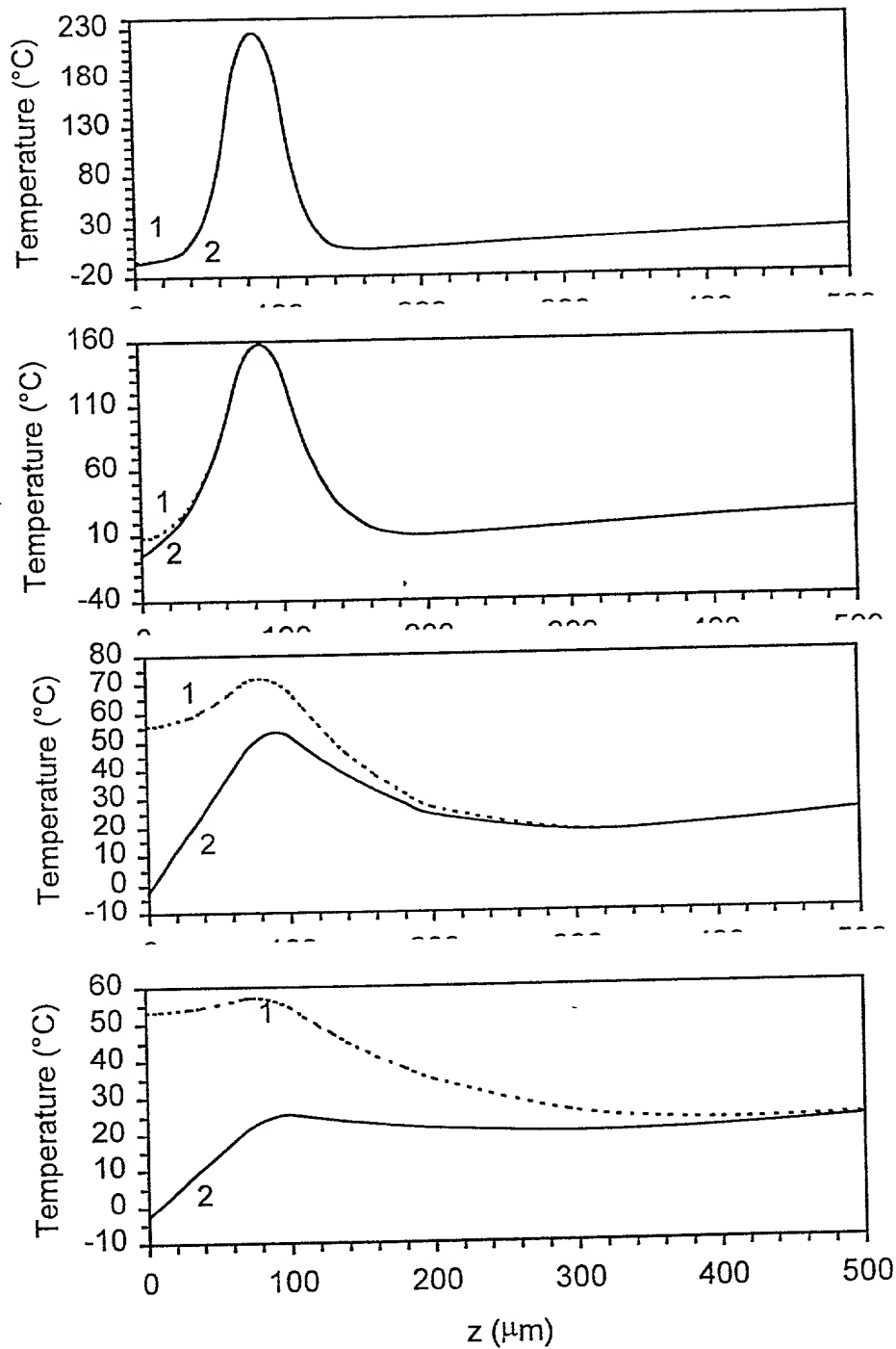


Fig. 8

FOOT-0366360



a. 3 ns

b. 10 ns

c. 100 ns

d. 300 ns

Fig. 9. Skin temperature versus depth at the end of an optical pulse at $\lambda=800$ nm. Parallel cooling is turned off for the dashed curves (1) and is on for the solid ones

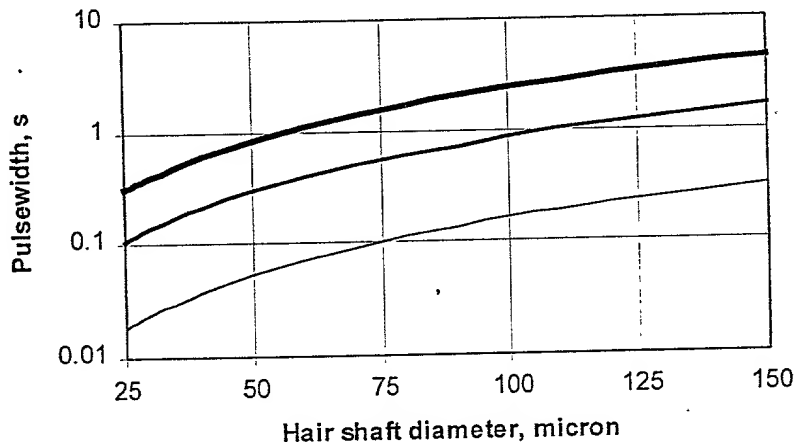


Fig. 2a. Low density of hairs.

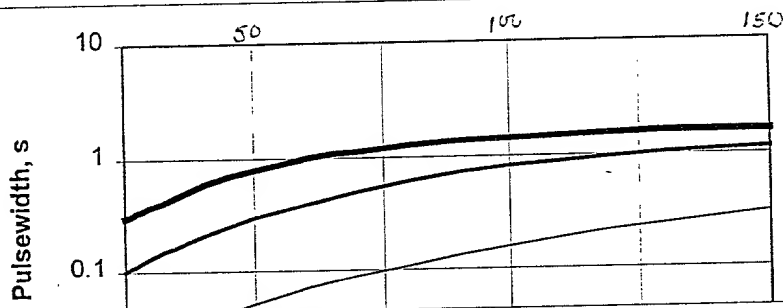


Fig. 2b. Medium Density of hairs

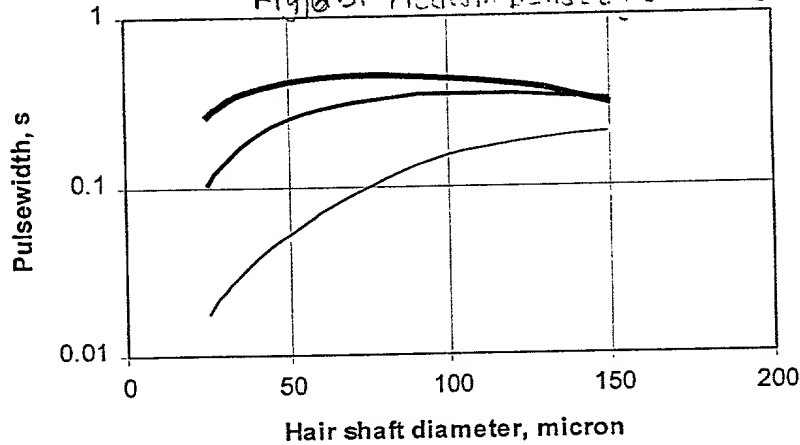


Fig. 2c. High density of hairs.

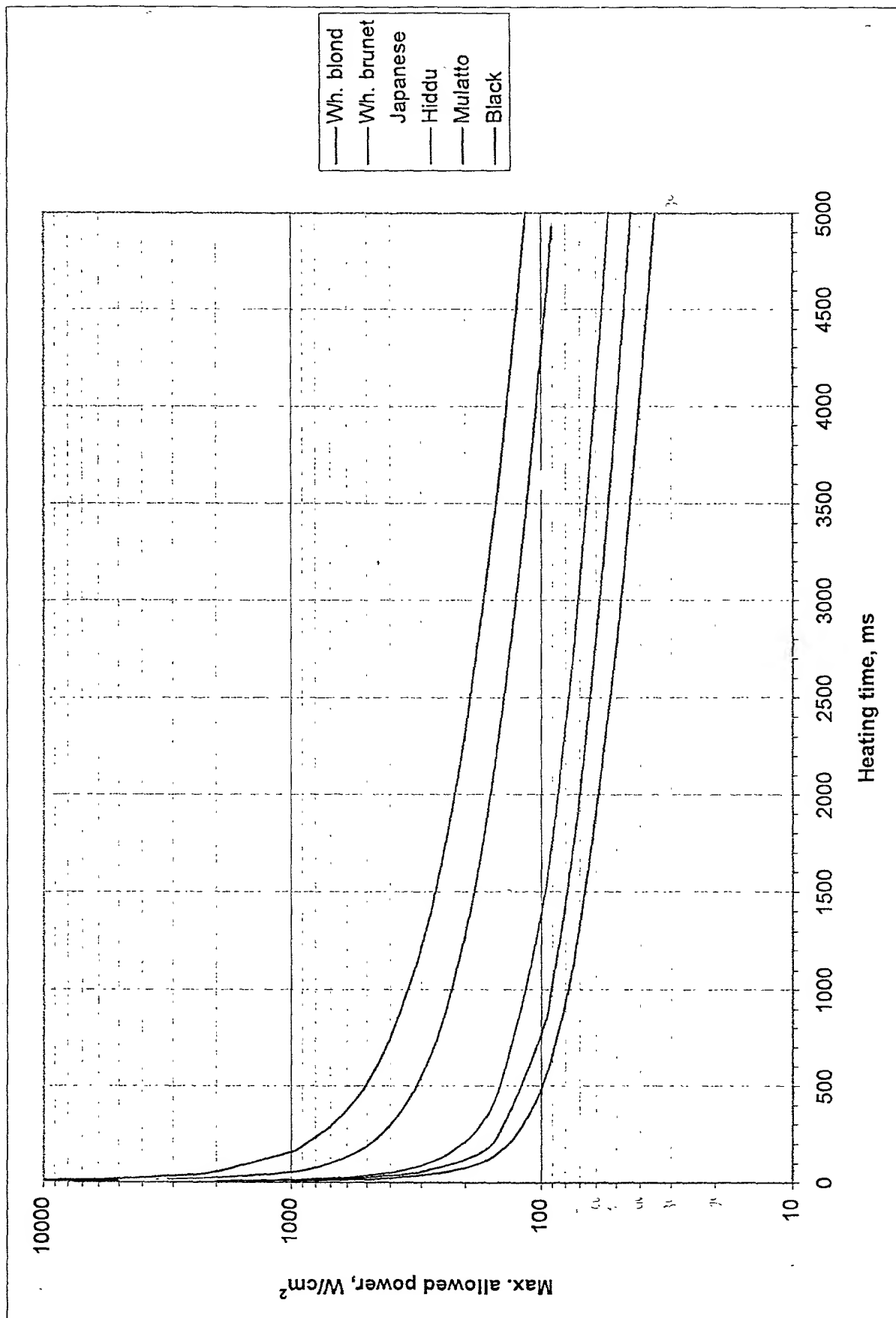


Fig. 61

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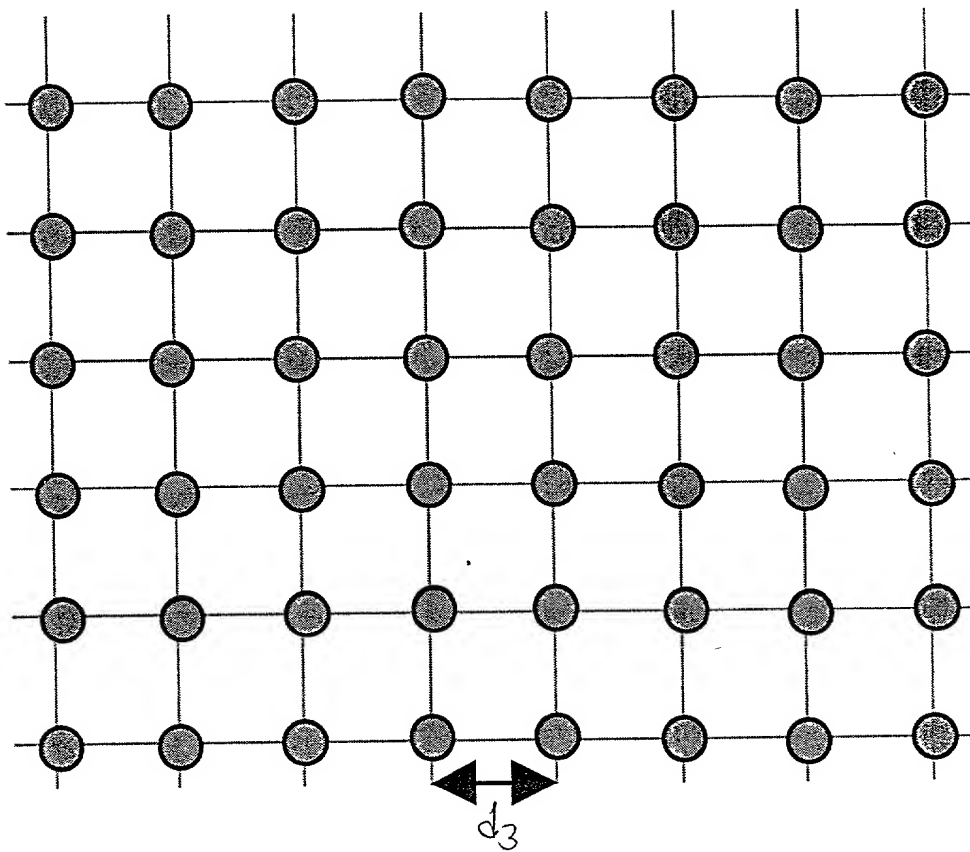


Fig. 2

FOUO 090909/50

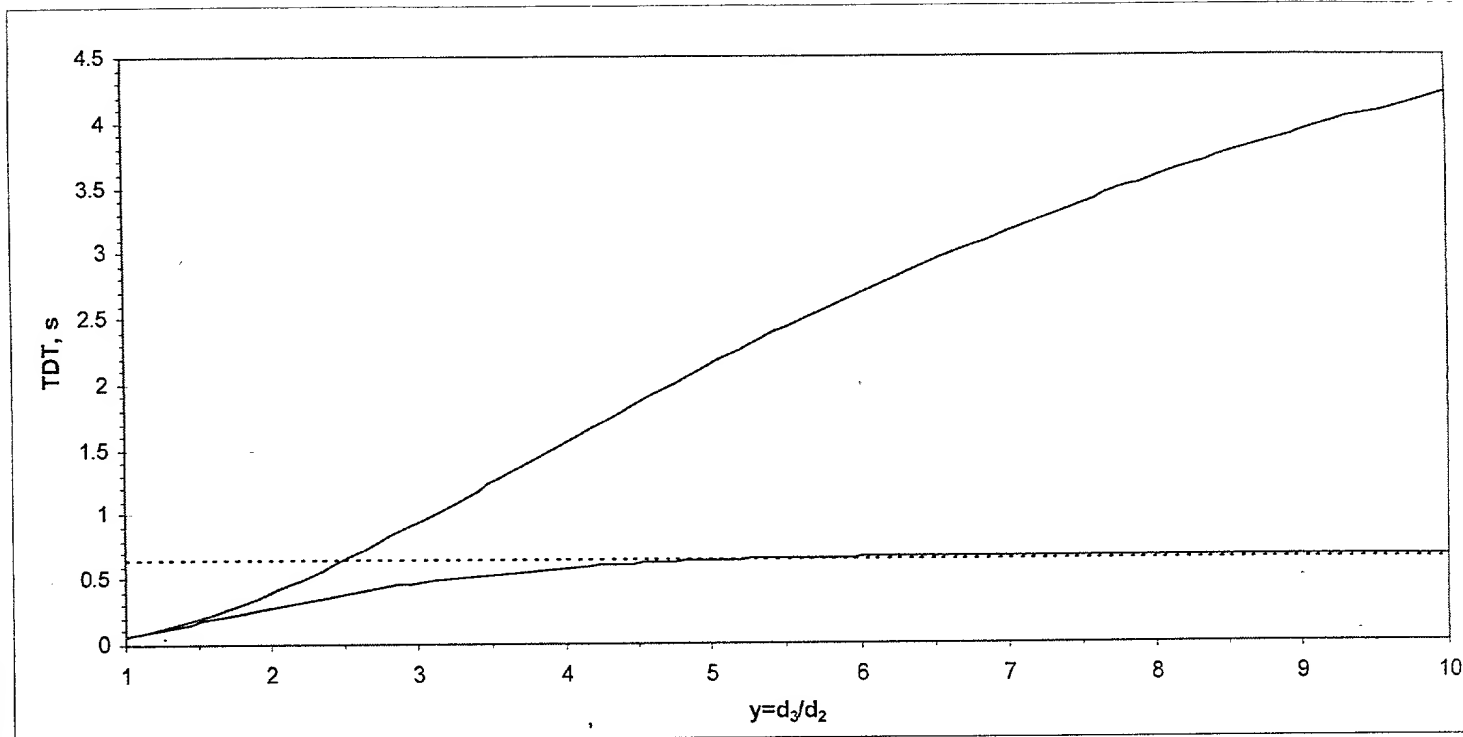


Fig 13a

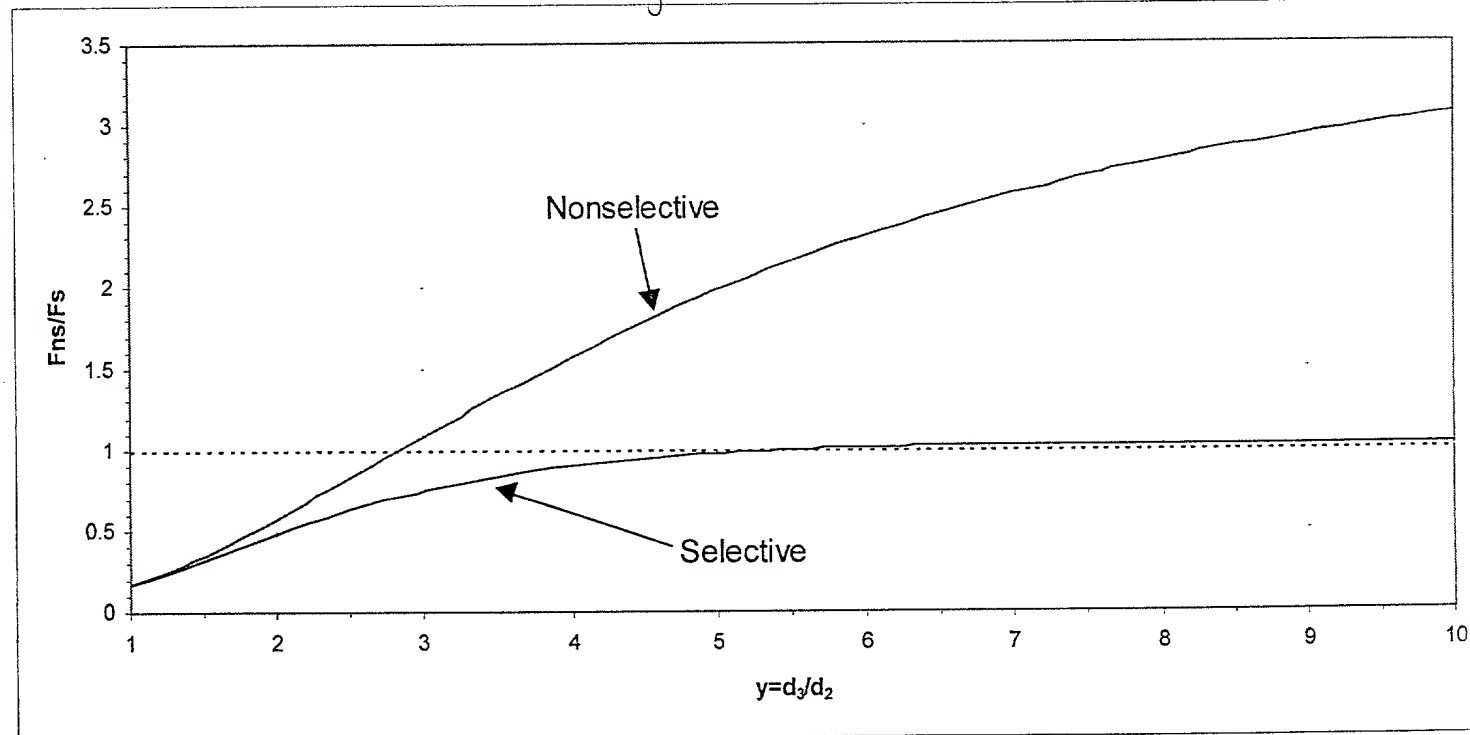


Fig. 10a,b

Fig. 13 b